
Ardisia callejasii (Myrsinaceae): A New Species from the Antioquian Chocó of Colombia

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ABSTRACT. Continuing studies in Myrsinaceae for *Flora de Colombia* revealed a heretofore undescribed species of *Ardisia* closely related to *Ardisia pittieri* Mez of Costa Rica and Panama.

While determining specimens in Colombian herbaria for my treatment of the Myrsinaceae for *Flora de Colombia*, I discovered a fine series of specimens representing an unknown taxon, described herewith.

Ardisia callejasii Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE: Colombia. Antioquia: Mpio. Mutatá, N of Hacienda El Darién, right margin of Río Chontadural, 28 July 1978 (fl, fr), R. Fonnegra & E. Rentería 953 (holotype, HUA; isotypes, COL, MEDEL, MO). Figure 1.

Quoad ramulos furfuraceo-lepidotos, folia magna coriacea oblanceolata brevipetiolata, panicularum ramulos corymbosos, stamina in tubum connata, ad *A. pittieri* valde arcte affinis, sed ab ea laminis ad apicem longi-attenuatis (non acutis), sepalis chartaceis (non coriaceis) 2–2.8 (nec 3–3.5) mm longis, symmetricis (nec asymmetricis) ad apices obtusis (nec emarginatis), petalis ovatis (nec ellipticis), 5.3–5.9 (nec 10–11) mm longis, manifeste (nec obscure) punctatis, staminibus 4.9–5.4 (non 8.7–9.1) mm longis, tubo staminali 1.2–1.3 (nec 1.8–2) mm longo, antheris ad basem inter se liberis (nec conniventibus), denique fructibus luteis (non rubris) statim separabilis.

Tree to 7 m; branchlets terete, 0.7–1 cm diam., densely and minutely furfuraceous lepidote. Leaves coriaceous, oblanceolate, (25–)31–45.5 cm long, (5–)7–12.2 cm wide, apex long-attenuate, gradually tapering to a cuneate base, costa slightly raised above, prominently raised below, secondary veins 16–20 pairs, slightly depressed or not visible above, prominently raised below, glabrous and dull above, sordid and sparsely and minutely sessile rufous furfuraceous-lepidote below, glabrescent, the margin regular, entire, flat; petioles marginate (0.6–)1–1.2 cm long, glabrous above, densely and minutely rufous furfuraceous-lepidote below. Inflorescence subterminal, pinnately or bipinnately paniculate, (7.5–)12.5–24.5 cm long, pyramidal, primary and secondary bracts unknown, secondary branches 3–12 cm long, the rachis minutely densely furfuraceous-

lepidote, glabrescent; floral bracts unknown (presumably early caducous); pedicels cylindrical, 0.7–1.8 cm long, densely furfuraceous-lepidote, persistent. Flowers 5-merous, corymbose, the corymb with 7–12 flowers, pink; sepals quincuncial, almost free, chartaceous, ovate, 2–2.8 mm long, 1–1.3 mm wide, symmetrical, apex obtuse, thickened and prominently black punctate medially, densely and minutely furfuraceous-lepidote, the margin irregular, scarious, hyaline, sparsely glandular-ciliolate, entire; petals quincuncial, basally connivent, coriaceous, ovate, 5.3–5.9 mm long, apex acute, highly reflexed in anthesis, medially thickened, prominently pellucid punctate without, somewhat verruculose medially within, the margin scarious, hyaline, entire, glabrous; stamens 4.9–5.4 mm long, the filaments connate into a coriaceous elobate tube 1.2–1.3 mm long, epunctate, glabrous, the anthers free, lanceolate, 3.5–4.2 mm long, 1.3–1.6 mm wide, sessile on the staminal tube, apex attenuate, base cordate, longitudinally dehiscent by narrow, sublatrorse slits, the connective inconspicuously pellucid punctate; pistil obclaviform, 5.3–5.6 mm long, 1–1.2 mm diam., the ovary 1.5–1.7 mm long, glabrous, the style 3.8–4 mm long, erect, inconspicuously pellucid punctate, glabrous, the placenta ellipsoid, 0.8–1 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm diam., apex apiculate, the ovules 12–15, pluriseriate, stigma punctiform. Fruit globose, ca. 1 cm diam., green, then yellow at maturity, densely and prominently black punctate, the style base persistent.

Distribution. *Ardisia callejasii* is endemic to the Municipality of Mutatá, located in the northwestern corner of the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, at 100–180 m elevation.

Ecology and Conservation Status. This new species occurs in lowland pluvial forests, in a narrow valley belonging to the Río Sucio drainage basin, located in the Department of Antioquia between the southwestern corner of the Department of Córdoba and the northwestern corner of the Department of Chocó. Label data from the *Fonnegra et al.* collections indicate it is a common species in forests preserved on Hacienda El Darién. However, because the region is traversed by the Medellín–Turbo high-

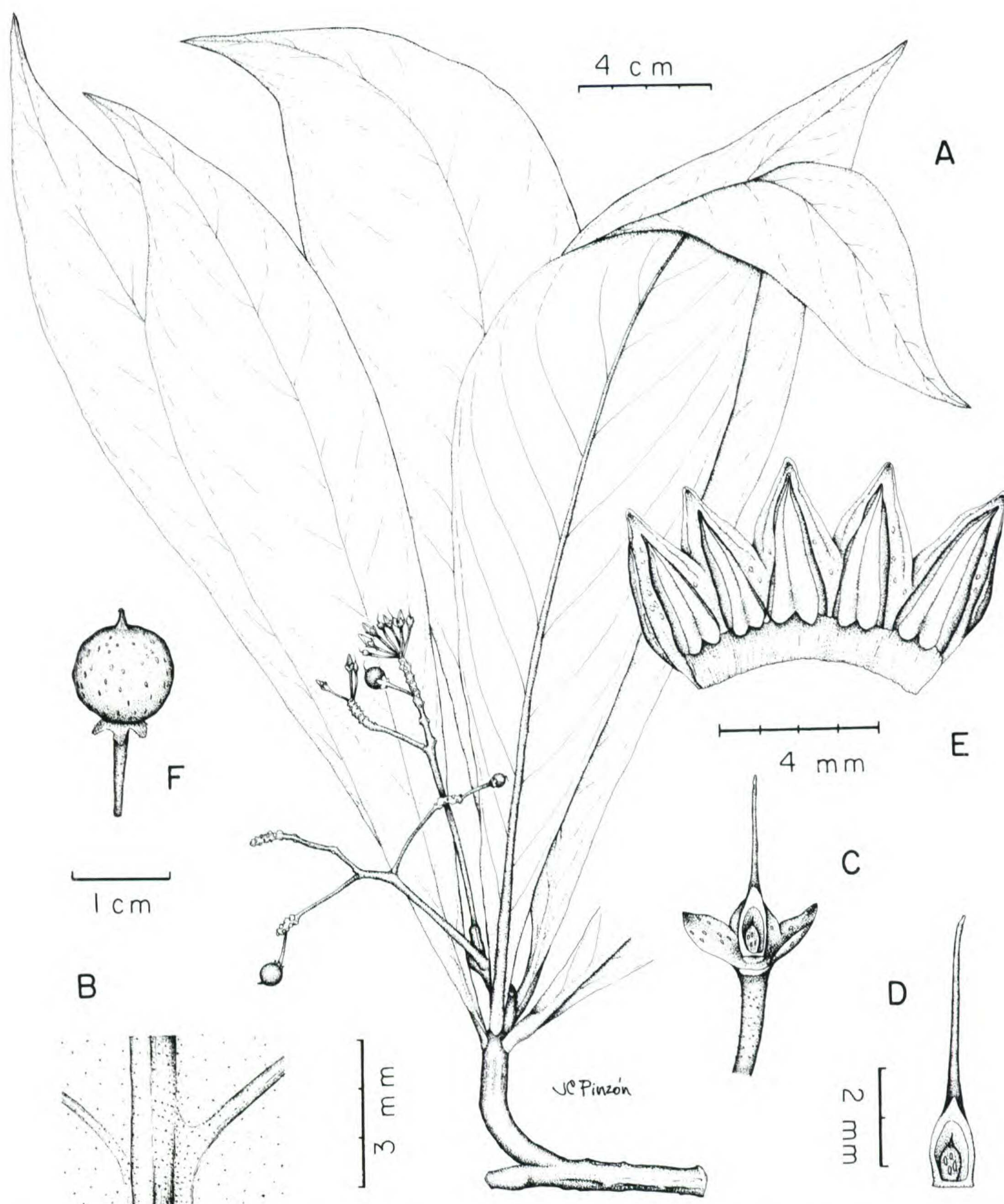


Figure 1. *Ardisia callejasii* Pipoly. — A. Habit, showing pyramidal panicle with corymbose branches. — B. Abaxial leaf surface, showing minutely furfuraceous-lepidote tomentum. — C. Longisection of pistil and calyx, showing ovate sepals, elongate style, and punctiform stigma. — D. Longisection of pistil, showing ellipsoid, apiculate placenta with pluriseriate ovules. — E. Opened corolla, showing staminal tube, sessile, lanceolate anthers and narrow, sublateral longitudinal slits. — F. Fruit, showing prominent punctations and persistent style base.

way, *A. callejasii* should be considered a threatened species.

Etymology. It gives me great pleasure to dedicate this new species to Ricardo Callejas Posada, friend, curator of the herbarium of the University of An-

tioquia (HUA), and pre-eminent authority on the morphogenesis, anatomy, and systematics of the Piperaceae.

Paratypes. COLOMBIA. ANTIOQUIA: Mpio. Mutatá, margin of Río León (Bucabá), Villa Arteaga, Las Caucheras,

hill above water tap, 100–180 m, 2 Oct. 1961 (bud), *Cuatrecasas* 26156 (US); Hacienda El Darién, right bank of Río Chontadural, 20 June 1979 (fr), *Fonnegra et al.* 1228, (fl), 1249 (COL, HUA, MO), 13 Sep. 1979 (fr), *Fonnegra* 1343 (COL, HUA, MO).

Ardisia callejasii is most closely related to the vicariant *Ardisia pittieri* Mez of Costa Rica and Panama, owing to the furfuraceous-lepidote branchlets, large, coriaceous, oblanceolate leaves, panicles with corymbose branchlets, and stamens with filaments connate to form a tube. However, the long-attenuate leaf apices, much shorter, obtuse and chartaceous sepals, much shorter, ovate, and prominently punctate petals, shorter stamens and staminal tube, free anthers, and yellow fruit allow for immediate recognition. Within neotropical *Ardisia*, formation of a staminal tube is a synapomorphic character shared by only these two taxa, and the

yellow fruit is known only in *A. callejasii*. The vestiture, corolla, and anther morphology indicate placement in the group of *Ardisia* species segregated in the genus *Auriculardisia* Lundell. However, because the majority of the diagnostic characters which define that genus frequently occur in Malesian *Ardisia*, I am not recognizing that entity as distinct.

Acknowledgments. My studies in the documentation of neotropical plant species diversity are supported by a grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. I thank the curators of the herbaria cited for loans of material and for hospitality during my visits. I also thank Juan Carlos Pinzón of Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia, for his outstanding illustration. Paul Berry read the manuscript and provided useful suggestions.